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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

State Department review completed

6 June 1964

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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South Korea: The situation remains tense despite the government's efforts to meet the demands of its critics.

Troops have prevented large-scale student gatherings in Seoul, but scattered demonstrations have occurred in other cities. All colleges and universities have been closed down a month early for the summer

vacation.

The removal of Kim Chong-pil as chairman of the governing Democratic Republican Party (DRP) represents a major move to appease the regime's critics. Pressure from the minister of national defense, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and the army chief of staff seems to have been decisive in persuading President Pak Chong-hui to remove Kim. Their action has increased military influence in politics where it has not been prominent since Pak re-established civilian government last December.

Despite indications that Kim's influence has weakened, he is likely to fight back. At the very least he will try to preserve a loyal cadre within the DRP, and he will probably continue to play an important role behind the scenes.

Pak has agreed to meet DRP and opposition party leaders to discuss means of easing the crisis.

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Tanganyika-Zanzibar: Forceful Communist action on Zanzibar continues to contrast sharply with President Nyerere's indecisiveness.

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In their effort to maintain extensive influence on Zanzibar, the East Germans are accelerating the public housing project they are providing, and plan to assemble prefabricated sections of the first two buildings within eight weeks.

Yesterday Zanzibar's pro-Communist minister of works established a state fuel and power cooperative and fired the remaining British technicians as the Zanzibari Army seized the island's power stations.

Karume continues to denounce foreign investment and remains strongly influenced by his Communist advisers. Nyerere naively hopes that disapproval by other African nations will eventually divert Karume from his Communist alignment.

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Bulgaria-USSR: A high-level Bulgarian party delegation, which arrived in Moscow on 4 June, is the most recent participant in Moscow's continuing series of bilateral talks with East European party representatives.

The announced purpose of the visit is to "become familiar with the experiences of the Soviet party in the field of ideological activities."

This is the third high-level Bulgarian visit to the USSR in recent months. The delegation, whose party has a record of factionalism, will probably review with Soviet leaders measures Sofia is taking to cope with domestic opposition to the policies of Party Secretary Zhivkov.

East German party boss Ulbricht and Rumanian leader Stoica, who arrived in Moscow earlier, are still in the USSR. Yugoslav leader Tito will meet with Khrushchev in Leningrad on 8 June. All of these talks will probably deal with the Sino-Soviet dispute, the present state of the international Communist movement, and Moscow's present difficulties in Eastern Europe. [

<u>Brazil</u>: The Brazilian Government intends to strip several more prominent politicians of their political rights before its emergency powers expire on 15 June.

The chief target probably will be ex-president Kubitschek, who has been aiming at re-election in October 1965.

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The US Embassy predicts that Kubitschek's removal from the political scene will not cause much of a stir domestically, but it anticipates a sharp reaction abroad. The government, in any event, hopes to minimize any bad publicity by fully revealing the reasons for its actions.

Others who stand to lose their rights are said to be leading Communists and persons either associated with Kubitschek or closely linked with the Goulart government.

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*Argentina: The struggle between the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) and the government has sharpened.

On Thursday, the government charged 117 key labor leaders with conspiracy to commit crimes. Included were all seven members of the CGT's secretariat. So far, no arrests have been made, and preliminary hearings may last for several weeks.

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Earlier, the CGT central committee had scheduled a meeting for 5 June to decide whether or not to continue its "occupation" program. The results of the meeting have not yet been reported, but Peronist leaders--who have directed the program--are said to want to continue it in the hope that it will aid their eventual recovery of power.

<u>Italy</u>: Premier Moro may call for a vote of confidence next week on his government's social and economic policies.

Although Moro is expected to win, his call for a vote would be symptomatic of the political difficulties now besetting his administration.

At the heart of Moro's difficulties is the failure of his government to reconcile its "austerity" program with its pledge to enact reforms, some of which may be costly. The Nenni Socialists, who reacted sharply to Christian Democratic Treasury Minister Colombo's recent call for a moratorium on socioeconomic reforms, have put Moro on notice that they might have to withdraw from the coalition unless some reforms are enacted in the next five or six weeks.

Christian Democratic leaders have sought to reassure the Socialists that they will keep their commitment, but in view of the strong opposition to reform on the part of right wingers, it is doubtful that the party can deliver, especially in view of the factional infighting now going on within the party as it prepares for its congress in late June.

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Common Market-Kennedy Round: The Kennedy Round tariff negotiations in Geneva may be severely crimped by an EEC move earlier this week to put off until December a decision to unify grain support prices in the Common Market.

Senior EEC officials are convinced that negotiations on agricultural products in the Kennedy Round will be impossible until the community's grain price problem is resolved. On 3 June, the EEC Commission warned the heads of state of the Six that the move to postpone the grain price decision "puts in peril the entire Kennedy negotiation."

The West German Government, facing an election next year, may be more adamantly opposed in December than ever to lowering its grain price to the level proposed by the community. According to one EEC official, unless Bonn agrees to a common price schedule by October, Chancellor Erhard will not be able to make any meaningful concessions until after the elections.

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The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

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